

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.

The Cumberland Valley—Profit and Pleasure of a Sojourn in the Country—The Wealth, Resources, and Beauty of Pennsylvania—An Abundant Harvest Safely Guaranteed—The Working of the "Crawford County System" in Old Mother Cumberland—Disappointment of Politicians and People at the Result—The Union of Good Men the Hope of the Nation, &c. &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent. NEAR CARLISLE, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 6.—This Valley of the Cumberland may well be named "The Beautiful." Nature seems to have been more than profuse in the bestowal of her richest and choicest gifts. Reposing between the South Mountain and the Blue Ridge on the north, it stretches its green glories westward from the bright waters of the Susquehanna, ever memorable in song and legend. Throughout its length and breadth it is dotted over with towns, villages, and farm-houses. As you look over the valley you behold luxuriant fields and waving woods, meadows decked with summer flowers, and rippling waters bright as the skies above them; and in all, such a picture is presented as the eye of the lover of nature never wearies of beholding. Standing upon the Blue Ridge, looking down upon the green beauties below—with the great Sabbath-like stillness that rests upon all—one feels in his heart that "it is a good thing to be here" holding sweet communion with nature. As one looks out from the mountain—from its deep foliage and solemn stillness—and gathers into his soul the imitable beauties of this divine landscape picture, painted in richest and rarest colors of an unerring hand, he loses from out his soul, or the time being at least, the metallic ring of worldliness. He forgets the glare, the glitter and tinsel, the strife, the struggle and the turmoil, that enter so largely into our lives in the unrest of a great city. A baptism of refreshment, cool as the dews of evening, falls upon our weary spirits, renewing flagging energies, lifting up our hearts, and preparing us to take up again with cheerfulness the burden of life.

We gather inspiration from this quiet and close communion with nature in her sublime and beautiful forms, and that soul must indeed be dead that would not be softened, elevated and ennobled by the surroundings one meets here. Nature is always simple, honest, and pure; and the more we can take in and appropriate to ourselves in our summer journeyings, the better for our winter's doings in the busy life we lead in cities. We ostensibly leave the city in the hot months of the year to re-create ourselves; but, alas! how often we mistake the means for the accomplishment of the desired end! Brain and heart wearied, how many go to the crowded seaside, to fashionable watering-places and "gay summer resorts," where, amid the whirl and excitement of the giddy multitude, they seek in vain for that calm of rest so much needed and so much longed for. What is required is not the thoughtless multitude, the crowded ball-room, or the gay promenade, but, on the contrary, quiet repose, change from the life we have been living, so that overtasked energies may be renewed and our weary lives refreshed and invigorated. And surely no place can be so favorable for this desired recreation as in the country, in quiet seclusion and close communion with nature. Here to wander through meadows, bright with flowers and fragrant with perfume, to sit on shaded, mossy banks, and listlessly to watch the laughing waters and hear them sing their unceasing song. And as the bright stream rolls onward, our thoughts go back and memory picks up the lost threads and weaves anew the gossamer web of our early lives; dearly prized, almost forgotten incidents spring up to our glad remembrance; the present, with all its anxieties and perplexities, fades away. We live in the ever-cherished past, and revel in the sweet joys of earlier and better days. With book in hand we stroll into the deep wood; the forest trees, with giant arms and luxuriant foliage, encircle us. We are pleased to fancy ourselves lost in the impenetrable shades. Our voice comes back to us in deep-sounding echoes, and the air is full of the harmonies of humming bees and song of birds. Into the very profoundest depths of our being these voices of animate and inanimate nature sink, leaving their refreshing and ennobling impression. From these green meadows, these bright meandering streams and deep-sounding woods, no one can depart without bearing with him the richest and most profitable fruits of his summer's pilgrimage.

No State in the Union, perhaps, presents such a variety of inducements to invite travel and sojourn as Pennsylvania. With a prodigal hand nature has crowned her with peculiar advantages and break through her mountain gorges and fertile river valleys. The purest fountains of crystal waters burst from her hill-sides, and her meadows and hills are covered with pine and hemlock, and in her valleys the hickory and oak stand side by side, lifting their mighty trunks heavenward. In its primeval condition, before the sound of ax was heard in its forests, the low of the cattle along its streams, or the voice of civilization and progress had awoke and directed its native powers to new and better purposes, the "Woods of Penn" were beautiful and grand beyond description. And yet, clothed as she was with a native beauty unsurpassed, Pennsylvania as she is, or what she is to be in the future. Before the hand of the pioneer forests had disappeared, and rich and fertile harvest fields had taken their place; the happy homes of a refined and Christian people have sprung up everywhere within our borders. Towns and cities, that are but the barometers indicating the wealth and refinement of a people, have arisen as by magic. From our mountains and hill-sides we reap the rich harvest that the centuries labored to prepare for our own and coming times—a more precious jewel in the crown of our prosperity than if our hills had been filled with "gold and precious stones" instead of iron and coal. With a climate and soil unsurpassed, the husbandman reaps a rich return. Railroads and telegraphs, the great indicators as well as promoters of civilization and progress, are stretching their iron hands all over the State, gathering and distributing its wealth, and adding, in an untold degree, to the comfort and happiness of the people. And so long as the influence of church and school-house go hand-in-hand with the progressive spirit of the times; so long as the intellectual training of the one is permeated and governed by the other; so long as our youth have their minds directed and their hearts ennobled by the divine influence of the former, will the latter produce its legitimate and proper fruits in an intelligent Christian manhood, upon which the State can rest with confident assurance.

denances of the moral, intellectual, and material prosperity of its people; and as I am refreshed and invigorated by its delightful climate, and charmed by the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, I am led to wonder that so many Philadelphians turn their backs upon "their own rich possessions," and go wandering over other sections of our country in a vain search for that which lies in profusion at "their own doors." In our journeyings we have passed through the Southern, Eastern, Middle, and Western States far beyond the Rocky Mountains; and as a result of our observations, we have no hesitation in saying that, in climate, variety, and productivity of soil—beauty and grandeur of scenery—happiness, comfort, prosperity, and intelligence of the people—in railroad facilities, and in mineral and other material wealth—Pennsylvania stands second to no other sister State, and would richly repay a closer inspection than many of our people are disposed to accord her.

The luxuriant loveliness of this valley of the Cumberland, that so astonished and confounded the Confederate soldiery a few short years ago, rests undisturbed by Rebel raiders. Nearly the last trace of their devastating work has passed away. The graves of brothers that fell by each other's hands are green with grass and bright with flowers, and peace rests calmly upon all, as if a past generation instead of our own had been engaged in this fratricidal strife. The farmers, undisturbed in their peaceful labors, have gathered into their huge barns, that among other things distinguish this county, the most abundant harvest that has been produced for many years. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats have been safely housed, and the prospect for a splendid yield of corn was never better; indeed, the overflowing abundance of the harvest has closed even the months of constitutional grumblers, who, with anxious faces, are looking about in vain for some excuse to abuse a generous Providence. The harvest has not only been immense, but the "harvest weather" most propitious, so that it has all been gathered in perfect condition. The heart of the husbandman therefore rejoices, and the poor can well rejoice with him; for in his plenty they find profit in an abundance of labor, and in being able to procure cheap the necessities of life. Rich and poor of city and country can unite in thanksgiving over the fruitfulness of the year.

I find here, as in other sections of our country, an earnest desire on the part of the people to elevate and purify the primary springs of political action. Last year a bitter contest was waged between a well-known journalist of this county and a political "carpet-bagger" for the Congressional nomination. After a warmly-contested struggle, evolving the bitterest personal feeling, the prize was carried off by the aforesaid "C. B.," whose nomination was declared by his opponents to have been effected by a plentiful supply and liberal use of greenbacks.

All this, I should have premised, took place in the ever-peaceful fold of the Democracy, as a Congressional nomination in this district is not of much value to any one in the Republican ranks. After the nomination had been made, several leading members of the "defeated and disgusted" candidate had the county committee submit to the Democratic voters the adoption or rejection of the Crawford county system, so called, claiming that under its workings greenbacks would not be so effective in their operation. The vote polled was very small, but the "system" was pronounced approved, and the party started out with high hopes on this new road to political honors and power. This year is the first that it has come into operation, and although the election of candidates under it has not yet taken place, I think all parties concerned are heartily disgusted with the new plan. If the contest for nominations could be narrowed down to two men, the matter would be very simple, and possibly an improvement on the old delegate plan; but unfortunately this is not the case. The "Crawford system" seems to have stimulated the latent ambition of a vast army of patriotic citizens who are willing, and indeed anxious, to serve their distressed country in the fit offices in the bestowal of the "dear people"; and these candidates, one and all, have so exalted an opinion of their own merits and popularity as to suppose that, with a direct vote, they will surely be the fortunate recipients of popular favor. For the Legislature there is one man to be named, and there are seven or eight candidates for the nomination. For County Treasurer there are from fourteen to twenty candidates, and so on down the whole list of county offices.

When there are so many "Richmonds in the field," it is quite confusing, if not confounding, to the voters. It may happen, as you can readily perceive, that by a plurality of votes a candidate may be designated who, if placed in direct contest with any one of those defeated, would be far in the minority. The candidates complain because it takes so much time and money to canvass a whole county, when you are compelled to see and talk with every voter. The "dear people" complain, first, because money is still used to corrupt, not delegates, but voters; second, because they have no peace, night or day, from the importunities of the innumerable candidates, all anxious and all determined to secure their votes; and, lastly, because if they do not promise to support every candidate that calls, they give offense; and if they do promise all, as some here do, why then they are likely to disgust all. So, as a result of all their tribulations, there is almost a universal cry for a return to the "old delegate plan of our fathers." To a "looker-on in Vienna," it is a very amusing, but to those interested it is for otherwise. Heart-burnings, bitterness, and all attendant evils are daily manifested.

In witnessing the trial of this system, for which so much has been claimed and from which so much has been hoped, I am led to doubt its practical efficiency for the work intended, and anxiously inquire if there can be found in this "inventive Yankee nation" a man with ingenuity enough to devise a plan, simple and effective, that will carry with it an antidote for fraud and corruption, and present candidates worthy of the offices and the suffrages of the people? If such an one could be found, he would certainly deserve to be crowned with the blessings of the good.

This question as to the purification of the sources of political power is one fraught with so much of vital importance to the welfare of the republic that unless some intelligent solution can be arrived at—some broad, comprehensive, and effective plan devised for its accomplishment—the most hopeful in the future of our country must have hours of gloomy doubt and mingling. Not alone in our cities, where the abuse of the popular will is so flagrant and the corruption and fraud so apparent, but here, and everywhere throughout our own and other States, good men of both parties are anxiously inquiring what can be done to arrest this great and increasing evil? Is there no agency that the virtuous and good can employ to strike down

those parasites that are doing all in their power to make republican institutions a byword and reproach? This very anxiety on the part of good citizens—this earnest longing for better things that one sees on every side—this willingness on the part of true men to forget past political differences, and to unite in a common effort to rescue power and place from the vile and vicious, is the brightest and most promising sign in the present (eager) condition of affairs, and from it I hope and believe will come forth deliverance for the people. How long, oh! how long, shall we have to look for its coming? There are many things of which I should like to write, but time and space will not permit to present. Until a "more convenient season," adieu!

GENERALITIES. Straight Drinks. A friend of ours amused with a mathematical array of notes extracted from a francs magazine destroyed in Philadelphia last night, has made 64,000,000 "straight" drinks; and at 15 cents a glass the whole would amount to \$9,600,000, or a sum sufficient to extinguish more than one-third the national debt. But it must be remembered that 64,000,000 drinks are susceptible of being extended indefinitely. It would be inadvisable to say that the destruction of so much whiskey by the first found was a successful "temperance movement." Boston Traveler. On a trip such a "manhood" and "intemperance" were noted. The "friend" needs Davis' simple rules of multiplication badly.

Chivvies out at Fault. From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 2. The interest of last March, and frequently afterwards, several clergymen and francs magazines in East Boston personated the death of a young man whose spirit informed them he had fallen from aloft in the large Schenck's building, then on his passage from Melbourne, via New South Wales, for San Francisco. In its fall the spirit stated that its body had struck the rail of a vessel, and that the young man had expired in great agony. The young man's family and all the leading spiritualists of East Boston implicitly believed these wonderful revelations; but it affords us pleasure to state that the young man arrived at San Francisco still in the body, and with a fair prospect of living his "three score years and ten." We mention the case because it has been a common topic of conversation with the people of East Boston for several months.

Reunion of a Family. From the New Bedford Mercury, Aug. 2. Some excitement was created in the city on Saturday by the arrival here of a citizen of Norfolk, Va., in search of his children. Fourteen years ago, by the chances of slavery, a woman and her family were sold at auction. The buyer was the son of her master, and the father of her children, who gained possession of them by the payment of \$1400, and sent them to enjoy their freedom in Boston. Since that time the woman has been free as Massachusetts, the woman has returned to her native place. One son has learned a machinist's trade in Boston, where he is now at work. On Saturday the father came to New Bedford in search of the sister and brother. The former is happily situated in a family of friends, and the boy, found at work in the shop of George H. Mitchell, the hair-dresser, was taken to join his mother in Virginia, where he will be educated and cared for.

The Home of the Greenback. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller in Japan writes:—"And now let me communicate a fact which will, I trust, interest the readers of the Traveller, and secure me their gratitude and esteem. I know of a style of graceful clothing so much in vogue in our cities that fall and winter, and which gradually transformed into the best of the best, and is now a kangaroo and then to a dromedary, and called the 'Greenback' bond, is not the Greenback bond at all, several leading members of the 'defeated and disgusted' candidate had the county committee submit to the Democratic voters the adoption or rejection of the Crawford county system, so called, claiming that under its workings greenbacks would not be so effective in their operation. The vote polled was very small, but the 'system' was pronounced approved, and the party started out with high hopes on this new road to political honors and power. This year is the first that it has come into operation, and although the election of candidates under it has not yet taken place, I think all parties concerned are heartily disgusted with the new plan. If the contest for nominations could be narrowed down to two men, the matter would be very simple, and possibly an improvement on the old delegate plan; but unfortunately this is not the case. The 'Crawford system' seems to have stimulated the latent ambition of a vast army of patriotic citizens who are willing, and indeed anxious, to serve their distressed country in the fit offices in the bestowal of the 'dear people'; and these candidates, one and all, have so exalted an opinion of their own merits and popularity as to suppose that, with a direct vote, they will surely be the fortunate recipients of popular favor. For the Legislature there is one man to be named, and there are seven or eight candidates for the nomination. For County Treasurer there are from fourteen to twenty candidates, and so on down the whole list of county offices."

Personalities. —Rocheport is going to Geneva. —The Czár is to visit the Crimea. —Garibaldi is said to have a Roman bend. —A swindler keeps a tailor shop in Kansas City. —The Viceroys of Egypt gave away \$30,000 in London. —Bismarck has nearly finished his translation of Euclid. —Victoria proposes to take her holiday in Ireland next year. —Vallandigham is too sick to take the stump for Rosecrans. —George H. Pendleton is recovering from his recent injuries. —George Sand says, "I don't like money, but I do love to spend it." —Miss Ida Lewis has received a sewing machine from a citizen of Newport. —Henry Thompson, of Fayette county, Ind., has three sons, all of equal weight. —The Earl of Shaftesbury has opened a home for milliners and dressmakers in London. —Rev. James Freeman Clark has gone west with the astronomers to witness the eclipse. —It is reported that Mr. Samuel Bowles is to build a summer house across the continent. —Bishop Persico, of Louisville, has been presented with \$225 to go to the Vatican Council. —The Queen of Portugal's name is entered on the register at Baden as the Duchesse de Gures. —Louis Pareau has presented to Alexandre Dumas, Sr., a splendid vault in Pere la Chaise, a delicious hint! —A Chinaman has asked Anna Dickinson "what answer?" and she has said "no" for the two hundred and first time. —Andrew Jenkins proposes to velocipede over Niagara on a tight rope. "The Boston Post" has his obituary in preparation. —Dr. Beck, the contumacious witness in the Sprague case, has dropped into literature and writes for the Northern Illinoisian. —Mustapha Fazyli Pasha, the new member of the Turkish Cabinet, broke the Bank of Hamburg a few days ago, and won 300,000 francs.

Summer Resort Gossip. —Clark Mills is at Saratoga. —John G. Saxe is there also. —Ballston Spa is quite quiet this summer. —The Shakers at Lebanon now number about 500. —The yachts are the sensation at Newport this week. —Swampscott and Nahant are still the favorite watering-places of the Boston lot. —Two Japanese students, studying at New Brunswick, N. J., are rusticated at Sheldon's, Lake George. —An Albany gentleman owns five islands in Lake George, one of which he intends to leave to each of his five children. —There is an encampment of Indians on Lake George this season, and two or three of their pretty canoes float upon its waters.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and gold. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, 2nd Floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PAPER HANGINGS, E. I. O. BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheaply in this city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1013 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Flower St., between 3rd and 4th Federal Streets, Camden, New Jersey. 250

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES. NO. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, 811 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila. PATENTS. N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESTNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH street). FRANCIS D. PASTORUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents. Open till 10 o'clock every evening. 36 3/4 ST. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATH'S Right of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SPOILING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, catfish, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and will be introduced into every family. ESTABLISHED OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 1/2

WINDOW GLASS. The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of window glass, and they wear French. They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained and Colored Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates. EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT, No. 613 MARKET Street, Phila.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869. Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E. Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, new and in superior order, and complete in every particular. Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Breast Colonel U. S. Army. 8 1/2

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN. 3 1/2

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal and land carriage to all parts of the Union. On Merchandise generally, on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c. &c. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868. \$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 126,000 United States Bonds, 100,000 United States Bonds (for Pacific Railroad), 50,000 United States Bonds (Penn. Railroad), 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Bonds, 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Bonds, 20,000 Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, 20,000 Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad), 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan, 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan, 15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal interest and dividends, 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 5,000 North Ferry Railroad, 11,000 shares Stock, 3,500 20,000 Philadelphia and Northern Small Philadelphia, 15,000 Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock, 20,000 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first liens on City Property, 207,000 \$1,190,000 Par. Market value, \$1,130,225 25. Bills receivable for insurance, 25,000 322,487 54 Balance due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company, 44,778 38 Estimated value of sundry corporations, 82,000 1,813 30 Cash in bank, 1,116,100 95 Cash in drawer, 418 75 \$1,417,267 50

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372 1/3 CAPITAL, \$400,000 00 ACCRUED INTEREST, \$105,825 70 PREMIUMS, \$1,292,841 73 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, \$25,788 12 INCOME FOR 1869, \$20,000 00 Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. A. E. M. KELLY, M. D., Medical Examiner. CHARLES SPENCER, William M. Marks, J. B. Lippincott, John A. Wright, S. Morris West, James Hunter, Arthur G. Dale, John B. Tracy, R. L. Warren. In the character of its PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, ASBURY is not only a combination of advantages offered by no other company, Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired. Special advantages offered to clergyman. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGCORE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware, Office, No. 24 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINGSHEAD, Special Agent, 4 1/2

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Church of Friends. Good policies in every class accepted. Risks issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are unequalled. 1 1/2

INSURE AT HOME. Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 92 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, \$2,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE, MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. (S 13) JAMES TRAUHAAR, PRESIDENT. SAMUEL E. STOKES, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and ACTUARY. HORATIO S. STEPHENS, SECRETARY. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner WALNUT and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERFECT AND THE BEST POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.00. Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. E. Hatchford Starr, President. N. B. Frazier, N. B. Frazier, James L. Oliphant, John M. Atwood, William G. Houston, Benjamin F. Peck, Charles W. Wier, George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery, John H. Brown. This Company insures only first-class risks, making no special hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, &c. E. HATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WITZEL, Secretary. 2 1/2

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1850. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 24 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by fire on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by contract. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS: John L. Hodges, M. E. Maloney, John F. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leasing, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, JOHN R. WOODRICK, President. SAMUEL WOODRICK, Secretary. 3 1/2

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 220 N. NINTH Street. 4 1/2

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Sent, Awaiting, Trunk, and Wagon Free. Also, Patent Manufactured Prior Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Prisms, Belting, Sail Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10, 1/2 CHURCH Street (City Street). 2 1/2

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA THE DELAWARE AND PENNSYLVANIA CANAL. The CLEVELAND and QUICKER water communication between Philadelphia and New York, by the route of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Canal, is now open. Steamers leave daily from first wharf Market Street Philadelphia, and New York, at 10 o'clock. Goods forwarded by all the lines to New York, New York, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received and forwarded on Agents' terms. No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. W. M. CLYDE & CO., Agents. 5 1/2

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK. FIRE INSURANCE. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perils of the Sea or Land. DIRECTORS: Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hiller, George A. West. CHAS. H. RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 3 1/2

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED IN PENNSYLVANIA. No. 50 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. Over forty years' continuous business, known to the community for its public or Private Buildings, either permanent or for a limited time. Also on Vessels, Stocks of Merchandise and generally, on liberal terms. This Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables it to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. DIRECTORS: Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Reuman, Isaac Haglund, Thomas Robinson, John Devoe, Edward H. Meritt, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, G. H. H. Smith, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 1/2

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 22 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. INCORPORATED 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, \$500,000. Assets, \$2,500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. Over \$25,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION. DIRECTORS: Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John G. H. Smith, Jr., Edward S. Clarke, T. Clarion Henry, Charles W. H. Smith, John P. White, John P. White, Charles W. H. Smith, Jr., George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHEW MARIN, Secretary. 3 1/2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 1/2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING. SHIPPING. FOR LIVERPOOL. QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamships are appointed to sail as follows: City of London, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M. Kina, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. FIRST CLASS, \$100. SECOND CLASS, \$65. To London, \$100. To Liverpool, \$65. To Paris, \$125. To Bremen, \$100. To Hamburg, \$100. To Antwerp, \$100. To Rotterdam, \$100. To Amsterdam, \$100. To Cologne, \$100. To Frankfurt, \$100. To Berlin, \$100. To Vienna, \$100. To Constantinople, \$100. To Bombay, \$100. To Calcutta, \$100. To Singapore, \$100. To Hong Kong, \$100. To Shanghai, \$100. To Yokohama, \$100. To Manila, \$100. To Cebu, \$100. To Batavia, \$100. To Singapore, \$100. To Hong Kong, \$100. To Shanghai, \$100. To Yokohama, \$100. To Manila, \$100. To Cebu, \$100. To Batavia, \$100. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to travel through Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia. For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. City. Or to 45 No. 4th CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1/2

CHARLESTON, S. C. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. FAST FREIGHT LINE. EVERY THURSDAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamships PROMETHEUS will sail on TUESDAY, August 10, at 10 o'clock. Through bills of lading given in connection with C. R. H. & Co.'s line of steamships, and insurance at lowest rates. For freight, or to pass as by any other route, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF, 2 1/2

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREMEN. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 56, North River, every Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). First Cabin, \$100. SECOND OR HAVRE, \$85. (Including railway tickets furnished on board.) Third Cabin, \$45. Second Cabin, \$65. Medical attendance free of charge. American friends going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the route of the General Transatlantic Company, will find it the most desirable mode of crossing the channel, because of the promptness, safety, and comfort of the service. GEORGE MARKS, Agent. For passage in Philadelphia, apply to J. H. LEAR, Company, No. 127 No. 33 CHESTNUT Street. 1 1/2

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FRIGATE LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. At noon, from FIRST WILKIE above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via South Air Line Railroad, connecting at Fort Smith and to Norfolk, Va., Tennessee, and the great Louisville and New York and Baltimore. Freight HANDLED PROMPTLY, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity of the service, and the promptness of the public as the most desirable mode of carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer. Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. F. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1/2

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per bushel, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, Pier 14 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO BALTIMORE, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C. Connections at Alexandria and New York. Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the South West. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the Pier. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents at Georgetown, W. P. PORTER, Agents at Alexandria. 6 1/2

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA THE DELAWARE AND PENNSYLVANIA CANAL. The CLEVELAND and QUICKER water communication between Philadelphia and New York, by the route of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Canal, is now open. Steamers leave daily from first wharf Market Street Philadelphia, and New York, at 10 o'clock. Goods forwarded by all the lines to New York, New York, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received and forwarded on Agents' terms. No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. W. M. CLYDE & CO., Agents. 5 1/2